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PART III—Section 1

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT

Dated 26th June 1951.

No. L.B. 3948. As per Government Order No. L.B. 2939-3028—L.A. 87-50-1, dated 5th January 1951, the Standing Committee for Local Self-Government is constituted with the following personnel :—

1. The Hon'ble Minister in charge of Local Self-Government, (Chairman).
2. Sri H. Siddaveerappa, B.A., LL.B.
3. Sri W. H. Hanumanthappa
4. Sri A. Subbaraya Setty
5. Sri M. V. Krishnappa, B.A.
6. Sri M. Hanumanthiah
7. Sri M. Hutche Gowda

(2 to 7 — Members elected by the Legislative Assembly.)

8. The Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department (Secretary).

By Order of His Highness the Maharaja,

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Notification dated 29th June 1951.

No. M. 4621—G. M. 16-51-1. In addition to the list of Public Holidays sanctioned by Government for the year 1951, which has been published with Official Memorandum No. M. 17991—G. M. 36-50-5, dated 8th December 1950, it is hereby declared that Wednesday, the 31st October 1951, shall also be observed as a general holiday in all Government Offices on account of Balipadyami.

By Order of His Highness the Maharaja,

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No. L. 1053—*Ml.* 13-51-4, *dated 5th May* 1951.

Whereas it appears to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, that the undermentioned lands situated in Belakavadi Village, Malavalli Taluk, Mandya District, are needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Dispensary building at Belakavadi; notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern, in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act No. I of 1927, and His Highness the Maharaja hereby authorises the Deputy Commissioner, Mandya District, and his subordinates, to exercise the powers conferred by Section 4 (2) of the Act. Under Sub-Section (4) of Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by Act No. I of 1927, His Highness the Maharaja directs that, in view of the urgency of the case, the provisions of Section 5-A of the Act shall not apply to the acquisition of lands noted below.

Mandya District, Malavalli Taluk, B. G. pura Hobli, Belakavadi Village.

Survey No. 758, in the khate of Chakra Inam and in the anubhava of Sidda, son of Kuppa and bounded on the North by Survey No. 759, South by Survey No. 761, East by Remaining lands of Survey No 758, and West by Remaining lands of Survey No. 758, the area required being 20 guntas, assessed at Re. 0—6—0.

Survey No. 759, in the khate of Khalander Shareef and in the anubhava of Bandahalli Linga Setty and others and bounded on the North by High Road, South by Survey No. 758, East by Survey No. 758, and West by Remaining lands of Survey No. 759, the area required being 10 guntas, assessed at Re. 0—4—0.

No. L. 1052—*Ml.* 13-51-3, *dated 5th May* 1951.

Under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act No. I of 1927, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore declares that the lands measuring 30 guntas, be the same a little more or less, are needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Dispensary building at Belakavadi; and under Sections 4 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Mandya Sub-Division is appointed to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under the Act and directed to take orders for the acquisition of the said lands. Under Sub-Section (1) of Section 17 of the Act, His Highness the Maharaja further directs that the possession of the said lands may be taken on the expiry of fifteen days from the date of publication of the notice mentioned in Section 9 (1) of the Act. A plan of the lands is kept in the Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Mandya Sub-Division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Mandya District, Malavalli Taluk, B. G. pura Hobli, Belakavadi Village.

Survey No. 758, in the khate of Chakra Inam and in the anubhava of Sidda, son of Kuppa and bounded on the North by Survey No. 759, South by Survey No. 761, East by Remaining lands of Survey No. 758, and West by Remaining lands of Survey No. 758, the area required being 20 guntas, assessed at Re. 0—6—0.

Survey No. 759, in the khate of Khalander Shareef and in the anubhava of Bandahalli Linga Setty and others and bounded on the North by High Road, South by Survey No. 758, East by Survey No. 758, and West by Remaining lands of Survey No. 759, the area required being 10 guntas, assessed at Re. 0—4—0.

By Order of His Highness the Maharaja,

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No. L. 1115—Ml. 17-51-4, dated 8th May 1951.

Whereas it appears to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the undermentioned land situated in Hiriyur Village, Hiriyur Taluk, Chitaldrug District, is needed for a public purpose to wit, for construction of Electric Power Station, etc., at Hiriyur; notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern, in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act No. I of 1927 and His Highness the Maharaja hereby authorises the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District and his subordinates and also Assistant Commissioner Chitaldrug Sub-Division to exercise the powers conferred by Section 4 (2) of the Act. Under sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by Act No. I of 1927, His Highness the Maharaja directs that in view of the urgency of the case, the provisions of Section 5-A of the Act shall not apply to the acquisition of land noted below.

Chitaldrug District, Hiriyur Taluk, Hiriyur Hobli, Hiriyur Village.

Dry, Survey No. 149, in the khate and anubhava of Sheik Mohamed Saib, bin Hemavathi Khasim Saib and bounded on the North by Remaining in Survey No. 149, South by Remaining in Survey No. 149, East by Salem-Bellary Road and West by remaining in Survey No. 149 and Hiriyur-Chitaldug Road, the area required being 10 acres, assessed at Rs. 1—14—0.

No. L 1114—Ml. 17-51-3, dated 8th May 1951.

Under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act No. I of 1927, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore declares that the land measuring 10 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, Construction of Electric Power Station, etc., at Hiriyur; and under Sections 4 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Chitaldrug Sub-Division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under the Act and directed to take orders for the acquisition of the said land. Under sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Act, His Highness the Maharaja further directs that the possession of the said land may be taken on the expiry of fifteen days from the date of publication of the notice mentioned in Section 9 (1) of the Act. A plan of the land is kept in the Office of the Sub-Division Officer,

Chitaldrug and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Chitaldrug District, Hiriyur Taluk, Hiriyur Hobli, Hiriyur Village.

Dry, Survey No. 149, in the khate and anubhava of Sheik Mahomed Sab and bounded on the North by Portion of Survey No. 149, South by Portion of Survey No. 149, East by Salem-Bellary Road and West by Portion of Survey No. 149 and Hiriyur-Chitaldrug Road, the area required being 10 acres assessed at Rs. 1—14—0.

By Order of His Highness the Maharaja,

M. S. SWAMINATHAN,
Secretary to Government,
1043 *Local Self-Government Department.*

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Dated 25th June 1951.

No. D. 1 . The following Resolution (Tariffs) No. 1-T—A (42)—49, dated the 30th May 1951 of the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, is hereby republished for the information of the public.

By Order of His Highness the Maharaja,

R. J. REGO,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

New Delhi, the 30th May 1951.

Resolution.
(TARIFFS).

No. 1-T—A. (42)—49. In pursuance of paragraphs 2 and 7 of their Resolution in the Department of Commerce No. 218-T (55)—45, dated the 3rd November 1945, and paragraph 4 of their Resolution bearing the same number, dated 16th February 1946, the Government of India have decided to refer to the Tariff Board for investigation an application for protection or assistance received from the zip fasteners industry.

2. In conducting the enquiry, the Board will be guided by the principles laid down in paragraph 5 of the Resolution, dated the 3rd November 1945, referred to in paragraph 1 above.

3. Firms or persons interested in this industry or in industries dependent on the use of this article, who desire that their views should be considered by the Tariff Board should address their representations to the Secretary to the Board, Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

ORDER.

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all concerned and that it be published in the *Gazette of India.*

S. BHOOTHALINGAM.
Joint Secretary to the
Government of India.

Dated 28th June 1951.

No. D. 1720. The following Public Notice No. 108—ITC. (P.N.)—51, dated 16th June 1951, received from the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry is hereby republished for the information of the public.

By Order of His Highness the Maharaja.

R. J. REGO,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL.

New Delhi, dated the 16th June 1951.

Public Notice.

Sub :—Revalidation of Capital Goods and Heavy Electrical Plant licenses.

No. 108—ITC (P.N.)—51. The attention of Importers' is invited to paragraphs 6 and 15 of Appendix 'A' to the late Ministry of Commerce Public Notice No. 150—ITC (P.N.)—50, dated the 15th December 1950, which lays down the conditions and procedure for the revalidation of licenses for Capital Goods and Heavy Electrical Plant.

2. The Import Trade Controllers at the ports have now been authorised to revalidate licenses for Capital Goods and Heavy Electrical Plant, in accordance with the prescribed procedure referred to above. It is therefore no longer necessary for importers to apply to the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi, for this purpose.

E. J. Benjamin,
2365 Chief Controller of Imports.

Dated 29th June 1951.

No. D. 1724. The following Press Note No. 7—ITC (Press)/51, dated 7th June 1951 received from the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry is hereby republished for the information of the public.

By Order of His Highness the Maharaja,

R. J. REGO,
Secretary to Government,
2375 *Development Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL.

New Delhi, the 7th June 1951.

Press Note.

Subject:—Import Trade Control—Importations against licences—Removal of certain difficulties in clearance thereof.

No. 7—ITC (Press)/51. Representations have been received from time to time regarding difficulties sometimes encountered in the clearance of goods against import licences, owing to differences in interpretation in regard to the nature of the goods licensed or their appropriate classification in terms of the Import Trade Control Schedule read with the Indian Customs Tariff. This difficulty would not normally arise if a precise description of the goods to be imported is furnished in applications for import licences. The full description would then be reproduced in the licence and the Customs authorities would allow release of the goods on import, provided of course the goods imported tallied with the description given in the licence. It is, therefore, emphasized that importers should give a full and detailed description of the goods desired to be imported in applications for licences. Where necessary, a detailed list should be attached to the application and it should be further ensured that licences received contain a full description of the goods as given in the application. In such circumstances, should a question arise about the correct classification of the goods, the Customs authorities would normally allow the importer an opportunity to obtain the necessary clarification from the Chief Controller of Imports or the licensing authority concerned.

Another reason for difficulties in the matter of clearance of goods against licences is because of discrepancies in the matter of value, date of shipment, etc., between the goods imported and the particulars given in a licence. In this connection it should be clearly understood that consignments imported against licences must be strictly in terms of the licence and if for any reason an amendment of the particulars in a licence proves necessary, then application should be made for this purpose to the appropriate licensing authority, before the goods actually arrive in the country. If this is not done, then goods imported which do not conform with the particulars of a licence would be treated by the Customs authorities as unauthorised and would be dealt with accordingly.

While the Government of India are aware that in certain cases a failure to comply strictly the terms of a licence may proceed from genuine grounds and because of reasons beyond the control of the importer, and while necessary administrative measures are being taken to alleviate undue hardship in such cases which may otherwise be caused by a rigorous application of the normal rules, yet importers are reminded that they carry a primary obligation to see that all importations made by them are in strict conformity with the terms of licence s against which they are made.